

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher has not been seen in Maine before in spring, and has been positively identified in the State but once before. 1—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland*, *Me*.

Southern California Bird Notes.— The following notes on birds observed in the vicinity of San Bernardino, Cal., have been kindly furnished me by my friend Mr. R. B. Herron of Ferndale, Cal.

Callipepla californica vallicola + C. gambeli deserticola Stephens.—Mr. Herron has recently received a fine pair (3 and 2) of hybrids between the above two species. They were shot near Hesperia, Cal., about Dec. 20, 1895, out of a flock of seven or eight, presumably the same brood. Mr. Herron some time since took a pair of hybrids in the Colorado Desert which were described by Mr. Henshaw in the Nuttall Bulletin; he also shot a mated pair at Palm Springs, Cal., in the Colorado Desert, of which the male was deserticola and the female vallicola; these were nesting. The following is a description of the male hybrid: Crown brown as in deserticola; neck-feathers with heavy shaft-lines as in vallicola but no white dotting; fore part of breast with faint shaft-lines like deserticola: pectoral spot very light buff—lighter than in vallicola—with faint scalings. Spot on belly small and light brown, feathers with heavy scalings. Sides and flanks as in deserticola.

Syrnium occidentale.— My friend, Mr. E. F. Lane of Azusa, Cal., took a fine female in Little Tejunga Cañon, Cal., in June, 1888. Mr. Herron shot a pair near Banning, Cal., in September, 1895. No less than five specimens were taken in 1894 and 1895 in the cañons back of Pasadena, Cal.

Icterus parisorum.— Mr. Herron shot a fine male in Reche Cañon, six miles from San Bernardino, Cal., April 1, 1895.

Pipilo chlorurus.—A number of these birds wintered in the low lands along the Santa Ana River near San Bernardino; specimens were taken in January and February by Mr. H. E. Wilder.

Phainopepla nitens.—A small flock of these birds also passed the winter in the Santa Ana River bottom.—E. C. Thurber, Alhambra, Cal.

Merrem's Work.—This is a rare book, which can hardly if at all be found in this country; it is usually quoted at second hand, as in the instance of *Passerella iliaca*, in the new A. O. U. Check-List, where the title is given in German, with the date "1786-87." I handled the Latin edition in London in 1884. The full title and collation are as follows:

1786. MERREM, B.—Avivm | rariorvm et minvs cognitarvm | Icones et Descriptiones | collectae | et e Germanicis Latinae factae | a Blasio Merrem, | Ph. D. Phys. et Math. in Reg. Dvisbvrgensi Acad. P. P. O. | Soc. R. Scient. Gotting. Litterar. Commerc. ivncto. | — | Fascicvlvs

¹ See Bulletin Nutt. Orn. Club, V, pp. 236-37.